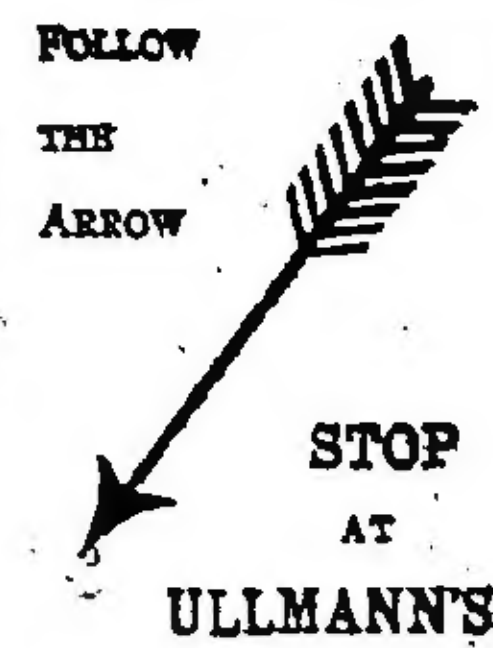


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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

HARD TIMES FOR KINGS.

THE HOPEFUL BAVARIAN.

BERLIN, September 5.

The ex-King of Bavaria attended a monarchist festival on the occasion of his name day in the village of Willenwarth, Bavaria. The Burgomaster in a speech of fervent loyalty to the dynasty said "Happy will be the day when the old blue and white colours are again flying over every house." The ex-King replied that though the times are hard they must keep up their courage, hoping for better things.

SECOND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY OPENS.

DELEGATES OF 48 STATES PRESENT.

GENEVA, September 5.

The second meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations has opened. The scene was very animated. The public galleries were well filled. The delegates of 48 states were present, compared with 41 last year. Mr. Wellington Koo presided and in an eloquent address delivered in English dwelt on the progress of the League since the last meeting. He foreboded even greater progress in the work for international peace.

THE ST. LAGER.

REVISED LIST OF PROBABLES.

LONDON, September 5.

The revised list of St. Leger probables is as follows:—Craigavon (Frank Bullock), Westward Ho (Carlslake), Roman Fiddle (Lane), Milesius (Beary), Golden Myth (Jelliss), Thunderer (Donoghue), Napoleon (Shatwell), Pole March (Childs), Beauregard (Strydom), Foundation (Fox), Franklin (Holme), Star of Blyth (Calder), Glorioso (—), Granelly (W. Smyth), Polly Flinders (A. Smith), and Tremola (Beasley).

6,000,000 WANT JOBS IN AMERICA.

LABOUR SECRETARY URGES RELIEF MEASURES.

NEW YORK, September 5.

In the course of his annual Labour Day message, Mr. Samuel Gompers said that the number of unemployed in America at present was estimated at 6,000,000. Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, in a speech at Detroit, confirmed Mr. Gompers' figures and urged the undertaking of public works and other relief measures.

HOLLAND ENTERTAINS BRITISH NAVALRY.

A LEGATION DINNER.

THE HAGUE, September 5.

A British torpedo-boat squadron has arrived at Rotterdam and was welcomed by Vice-admiral van Blaywyck Ris. The British Minister gave a dinner to rear-admiral Hodges, the commander of the squadron, and five torpedo-boat commanders, at the Legation in the evening. The Dutch Minister of Marine was among those present.

THOSE NAUGHTY INDIANS.

MALABAR NOW "IN HAND."

SMLA, September 5.

Lord Reading said the situation in Malabar was now practically in hand. He attributed the outbreak to the effects of the non-co-operation movement. He said there were signs that the activity of one section of that movement was devoted to attempts, which were happily unsuccessful, to seduce the soldiers and police from allegiance.

NOT UNUSUAL.

KENYA COLONISTS NOT WORRYING.

LONDON, September 5.

A reassuring statement from a trustworthy quarter as regards the Abyssinian incursion into Kenya mentioned yesterday points out that such raids are not unusual. No danger to the colonists is anticipated.

HOME CRICKET.

HASTINGS, September 5.

Four thousand sat in sunny weather. The wicket was good. The Australians made 444, Armstrong contributing 182 unfinished. He did some splendid driving, hitting 21 fours in 250 minutes. He gave one chance when at 24. The Englishmen scored 199, Hubert Ashton contributing 65 in a chanceless innings that included six fours. Gregory took 5 wickets for 77. The Notts innings produced 65.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

NEW YORK, September 5.

The remaining singles in the challenge round for the Davis Cup are being played notwithstanding the Japanese defeat. Tilden to-day beat Kumasae 9-7, 6-4, 6-1. Johnston beat Shimidzu 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

L. O. N. HAS DUTCH PRESIDENT.

LET OTHER MEMBERS SEND BIG MEN.

GENEVA, September 5.

The Dutch Foreign Minister van Karnebeek was elected President of the League of Nations by 65 to 21 votes, on the proposal of Arthur Balfour.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/8 5/8
To-day's opening rate 2/8 5/8

TRAFFIC CASES.

A QUIET GARAGE CASE.

A Japanese, driving a breakdown gang, was summoned for rounding a bend, in Caine Road, at 25 miles an hour, at 10.45 p.m., on August 20.

"I cannot say what the speed was, the speedometer was broken," said the defendant.

"That aggravates the offence, if anything," said the Magistrate.

"I admit I was driving a little fast," added the Japanese.

"You have no right to drive fast in that particular road; Caine Road is the most dangerous road in the Colony," the Magistrate told him. "It is only a few weeks since a boy was killed there—\$20."

Mr. A. Filgar had to pay \$3 for leaving a motor bicycle on the footway near "B. and S's and the Telegraph Company."

C. Colborn Taylor was summoned for leaving a motor bicycle and sidcar on the footpath outside the Dragon Garage on August 27.

The defendant said the European manager gave him a space for the outfit inside the garage. He left the outfit inside and when he came back it was in the road way.

The Magistrate: I suppose you will want to withdraw the summons.

Inspector Garrod? If the defendant put it inside, he can't be held responsible if someone in the Garage puts it outside.

Inspector Garrod: The defendant is responsible.

The Magistrate: He certainly is not, if he hands over the machine to the garage.

The Inspector: The Garage won't take the responsibility for it. They say they merely let him put it there.

The Magistrate said the law could not hold the defendant responsible and the Inspector said that Mr. Bowley had satisfied a previous Magistrate that the garage was not responsible in such a case.

The Magistrate said the decisions of his predecessors did not bind him in the last.

The Inspector said he was ruling that the garage could not be charged with obstruction.

The Magistrate: "I shall certainly find, until satisfied to the contrary, that a garage that undertakes to store a car or cycle for another person is responsible if that car is taken out of the garage and left in the street."

The summons was dismissed.

MURDER TRIAL.

PRISONER NOT INTERESTED.

LADIES IN COURT.

In a crowded Criminal Court this morning no one showed less outward sign of interest than the central figure of the proceedings Yeung Ko, who stands charged with the wilful murder of Li Siu Fan, leading comedian of the Chow Fung Nin Company at the Wopling Theatre on August 16. A motionless figure dressed in complete black he stood in the dock between two stalwart Indian constables with fixed bayonets and scarcely raised his downcast eyes all the morning.

The Court was again packed. An unusual feature for a criminal case was the presence of several European ladies as spectators. The crowd at the back of the court, of course drank in every word of the proceedings.

Several men who claimed to have witnessed the murder were examined by the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., and were then submitted to a searching cross-examination by Mr. F. C. Jeakin who conducted the defence.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. J. Gompertz) presided and the jury of seven was composed of the following:—Robert Gray (foreman), C. E. Taves, V. P. V. Ribeiro, R. S. Judah, I. J. Gutierrez, E. M. Xavier and D. J. Cuthill.

PRINCE OF WALES
COMING HERE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF
HONGKONG VISIT NEXT
YEAR.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will visit the Colony next year after his visit to India.

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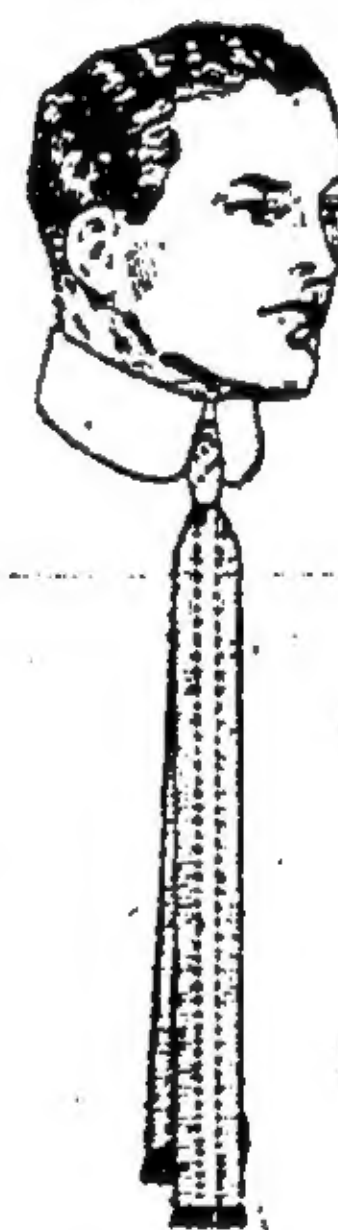
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Hongkong, September 6, 1921.

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September 5.

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Anderson, Mr. R. H. Kring

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Mr. E. C. Bell, Mr. J. D. Lloyd

Mr. H. B. Bie, Mr. F. L. Lumbard

Mr. D. E. Blair, Mr. R. L. Lumbard

Mr. J. B. Bie, Mr. R. L. Lumbard

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

BRITISH FLOATING EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 5th.
The details of plans for floating an exhibition of British manufactures and industries are given to the Press. A specially-designed ship, named *British Industry*, 20,000 tons, with eight decks and a large reception hall, inquiry bureau, bank, insurance office, inter-preters' office, telephone exchange and cinema, will leave the Thames in the summer of 1921, and proceed to the east coast of South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; then, to Fiji, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Penang and India—a total itinerary of 42,000 miles for a period of eighteen months.

MEXICAN OIL PROBLEM.

MEXICO CITY, September 5th.
President Obregon has approved the agreement between representatives of American oil interests and Senator de la Huerta, Minister of Finance. This means immediate resumption of oil-producing operations in the Tampico region, also lifting the Government embargo on oil now in storage.

It is expected that, after a few minor details are arranged, all vexed American petroleum problems in Mexico will be finally settled.

AMERICAN MINERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, September 5th.
The vigorous action of Federal troops has ended the insurrection of the striking miners of West Virginia. Three battalions of infantry, aided by scouting airplanes, defeated several hundred armed men, who were deprived of their weapons. The remainder of the miners' "army," numbering several thousands, dispersed.

President Harding has ordered a special committee of the Senate to investigate conditions in the West Virginia districts where the alleged persecution and terrorism by the owners.

BLACK RACE CONGRESS.

PARIS, September 5th.
The International Congress of the Black Race was opened in Paris with the French black deputy Diagne as chairman. British India was represented by Jadhava-Hunt.

MALABAR RIOTS.

SYDNEY, September 5th.
Lord Reading, the Viceroy, addressing a joint sitting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, said that the outcome of the prolonged Afghan negotiations was still uncertain, but, despite untoward complications and unexpected difficulties, it was hoped that an abiding treaty of friendship with Afghanistan would be concluded soon.

There was much, Lord Reading said, that was much for the future in the internal conditions of India, although there was still unrest in certain parts of the country, demanding serious consideration. He denied the Moplah rising was symptomatic of the condition of the whole of India as that district was always the storm centre.

IRISH CRISIS.

LONDON, September 5th.
Mr. de Valera's reply is generally voted as a cheerless document; firstly, because it is argumentative and does not heed the Premier's warning of the impossibility of maintaining the peace indefinitely by mere exchange of Notes; secondly, because the suggestion of a meeting of plenipotentiaries untrammelled by any conditions involves the Premier's sacrifice of six vital conditions, which even the most liberal papers consider impossible. Nevertheless, several papers, notably the *Daily News* and the *Daily Mail*, urge the Government to summon Sinn Fein plenipotentiaries to a Conference, as a way out of the deadlock, to which the present note-writing is tending.

MANDATES PROBLEM.

LONDON, September 5th.
At a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, Wellington Koo reviewed the situation created by the United States' recent announcement that it would not accept any decision in regard to the mandates reached without its approval, after which the representatives of the principal Allied Powers stated that their Governments had received a note from the United States on the question of mandates.

The Council agreed that the Note showed fresh progress in the negotiations, and considered it was not necessary to intervene, but decided to request the principal Allies to hasten negotiations with the United States.

CHINESE DELEGATE IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PARIS, September 5th.
General Liang Chen-ton, the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, sustained serious injuries, when his automobile collided with another, near Paris—Hanus.

PARIS, September 5th.
General Liang Chang-kong, the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, was injured in a motor-car accident near Versailles. His car collided with a lorry.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

PARIS, September 3rd.
The French Ambassador to Japan, M. Clandel, has left Marseilles for Japan.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy is no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents the results in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

ECONOMIC CHAOS.

A UNIFORM CURRENCY.

Dr. Englich, former Czechoslovak Finance Minister writes in a Home Paper:

Professor Roland Hagedus, the Magyar Minister of Finance, has published a scheme for the States established upon the site of the former Austrian State, the tendency of which is towards the introduction of a common currency.

In this connection it should first of all be emphasized that the international trade relations of the Succession States with the western export States do not suffer because the individual States which have arisen upon the site of Austria have become separated as regards currency, but mainly because the currencies of all these States are unstable, and in particular have depreciated. Thus the exchange value of the Czechoslovak crown abroad, for example, does not correspond to the relation between the level of prices here and abroad and between the level of the cost of production here and abroad, but is lower in proportion. Would trade relations between the western export States and the national States which have arisen upon the site of Austria be better if the latter States were to adhere to a common currency? Certainly not, because the common currency will also suffer in its relation to foreign countries, as a result of the two above mentioned defects—instability and depreciation. Indeed, a nationalisation of currencies would cause partially, even among the succession States, a set of circumstances analogous to those prevailing among them on one hand and among the western States on the other.

What, therefore, is needed to bring about an improvement in international trade relations, especially with the western export States, is above all the adjustment of the national currency systems, since if in all the national States we had the currency conditions adjusted, and if the currencies of all the Succession States were stabilized and not depreciated, then, in spite of "isolation" of currency, there would be no obstacles to international trade relations. But this adjustment of national currencies cannot be brought about by a mere agreement as to a common currency, because the adjustment of the currency depends upon various circumstances within the State itself, in particular upon the equilibrium of public and especially State finances.

ances: Every State must itself (though possibly with foreign help, for example, by means of a foreign currency loan) stabilize and adjust its own currency at the natural level, that is, at the level which corresponds to the relation between the level of prices and cost of production in the State concerned and foreign countries. For this purpose it is necessary to remove all restrictions on foreign trade, which must be completely liberated and adequately supplied with foreign securities and values, and this process naturally presupposes a sound domestic financial and economic policy.

It is not possible to introduce a new gold currency independent of the present paper currencies. I regard any idea of this kind as erroneous and impracticable. Not until the paper currency is stabilised will it be possible to inaugurate a transition to a gold currency or to another currency unit. I am also of the opinion that for us in due course, that is, when the above-mentioned conditions have been fulfilled, the transition to a larger monetary unit will be necessary, or at least advisable, and I have always considered, too, that the franc is a monetary unit at which we must aim, not because it is the currency of France, but because I regard the extension of the Latin currency union as useful for the simplification of international trade in its technical aspect. Thus a uniform currency can simplify the technical aspect of international trade, but in itself it cannot cause an improvement economically in international trade.

So when the financial and currency conditions in the succession States have proceeded so far that the paper currency, stabilised to a natural level, permits the transition to a metal currency and to another monetary unit, there will be nothing to prevent an agreement as to the introduction of the same currency unit.

It should, however, be pointed out that the introduction of this metal monetary unit in various States does not mean that the States necessarily give up their independence of action in currency matters. The Magyar Minister of Finance writes, it is true, that the neighbouring States should agree about a common currency, but by this he certainly does not mean literally a common currency, but a technically equal currency.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets, when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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DIRECTLY Zam-Buk is applied to a Wound or Sore, Pain is Soothed, Inflammation Disappears, and Healing Starts.

Zam-Buk is so penetrating and so powerfully antiseptic and germicidal that nothing else has ever been known like it. This result is attained by the unique character of Zam-Buk's rare herbal ingredients and the scientific way in which they are refined and blended together.

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS, Zam-Buk is, throughout the processes of manufacture, absolutely untouched by human hands.

Zam-Buk makes sure first, that the flesh is medicinally cleansed, before healing begins. The wound that is dressed immediately with Zam-Buk never festers.

Likewise, Zam-Buk speedily gets to the root of skin disease. There are no "breakings-out" again when Ulcers, Eczema, Poisoned Wounds, Boils, Delhi Sores, Bad Legs, Sore Feet, Ringworm, Jungle Sores, and Scalp Disease have been properly treated and cured by the Zam-Buk method.

Zam-Buk is obtainable of all chemists, medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, Rangoon, Bangkok and throughout the Far East. If you have difficulty in obtaining, write The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England, who will be glad to supply you, and send name of nearest agent.

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WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
the 7th and 8th September, 1921,
at H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong,
and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
commencing each day at 9.30 a.m.,
with an interval from 12 NOON
to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES.

Comprising:—
Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cocking Stores, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamometers, Carriage, Rags, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cortage, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamp, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Laths, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engines, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casts, &c., &c.

Also
Quantity Surgical Instrument.
Let may be inspected on Monday,
5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Vintling Stores at Kowloon on FRIDAY,
9th September, at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—
A quantity of Unservicable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Metal Goods, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, August 18, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will commence on MONDAY, November 28th, 1921. Forms of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry-form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee of \$15 (Hongkong Currency) on or before October 1st, 1921.

The following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination.

- Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.
- One President Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
- One Chatter Masonic Scholarship open to the sons of Free Masons who are members of any Masonic Bodies in Hongkong or South China of the value of £200 per annum.
- Two Peace Memorial Scholarships of the value of £200 per annum open to candidates of pure British descent.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drugs, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographs and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
&c., &c.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Orders must be paid for on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Incorporated in S.S.)
25, ARCADE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "ARCADE LANE, LONDON."

INTIMATIONS.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices 14, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of September, 1921, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order,
D. E. KHARAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on an after FRIDAY, the 9th September, at the Offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 23, 1921.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for account 1921 will be payable on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 10th September, 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 3, 1921.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE at 11 o'clock, a.m., on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1921.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABRAHAM,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 27, 1921.

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL.

Causeway Bay.

THIS SCHOOL RE-OPENS on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 9 a.m. The Shortland Class will re-open on THURSDAY, 8th inst. at 5 p.m.
Hongkong, September 5, 1921.

NOTICE.

WE have this Day taken over from Messrs. HUNTER, HOND & CO. (CHINA) LIMITED the Agency of Messrs. JOSEPH CROSSFIELD & SONS LIMITED for the supply of Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda, Glycerine and other chemical products ("Pyramid Brand").

REISS & CO.,
(Reiss Brothers Limited).
Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

3, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

FOR SALE.

New and Used.
HARDLEY DAVIDSON'S.

INDIANS.
HENDERSON'S.

WOLFE.
and SMITH.

MOTOR CYCLES.

REEVES & CO.,
106 LTA, Woo-Sung Street,
Kowloon.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE returning to England is prepared to take charge of a Patient, or child to England or part of the journey in return for passage. Apply Box 1319, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, full board small washing Private Bathrooms, five minutes from Ferry Kowloon—\$55.00 per month. Apply Box 1320, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, moderate rent. Apply Box 1321, c/o The "China Mail" Office.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yumati. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by Road from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1322, c/o "China Mail."

CHINESE WRITING.

PHONETIC SCRIPT COMING INTO USE.

We are glad to learn that the phonetic script, which has been invented to take the place of the written Chinese language, is coming into use, says the *L. & C. Express*. In this new shorthand, the British and Foreign Bible Society have practically completed the whole of the New Testament. The Rev. Ernest F. Borst-Smith, who gives an account of the system in the *Baptist Missionary Society's* organ, says the China Continuation Committee has also issued literature for evangelistic propaganda in the script, and has undertaken to enlist the services of all Christian workers throughout China for the task of teaching it.

Literacy in China, he points out, is caused by the amazing fact that the fullest standard Chinese dictionary contains 400,000 "characters," and every one of these is a most complicated word-picture. The new script comprises in all only 39 simple signs.

"There are many old and ignorant women," says Mr. Borst-Smith, "who hardly ever expected to read or write their own names, but after two or three weeks of instruction in the new script they have been able to their amazement, to write letters to other old and ignorant women, who, to their equal amazement, after a similar period of instruction, have been able to read them. This, indeed, is the full result of such an invention."

Dr. Kilgour, of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, told a newspaper representative that there are two systems now in use, the one referred to above and the "Wong-Pell" system, which is specially used for the illiterates of China. Phonetic script literature is being rapidly produced. Over 16,000,000 pages of Scripture portions have been printed," he said.

PRINCE'S TOAST.

"THE EMPIRE AND BRITISH COMMON SENSE."

The Prince of Wales attended his first public engagement since his recent indisposition as the guest of the London Chamber of Commerce at their postponed annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms.

Replying to the toast of his health, the Prince said:

"For the moment I know business depression is hanging over us, but I am daring to hope that experts can already detect rifts in the clouds. At any rate, cheerfulness is a duty. I shall always remember the unquenchable cheerfulness which carried us—officers and men, and those bearing heavy burdens at home—through the war. It should have taught us all how to face trials; and during the war I learned too—as we all learned, I am sure—the real underlying unity of the nation, and the miracles which the co-operation of all sections of the community could accomplish. I have faith in that now."

"I am led to believe that in the long run the opportunities for British trade are bound to expand, and multiply. I can understand the difficulties, but I cannot believe that British enterprise and good will, recognising a common interest are not going to overcome them. Perhaps the reminder to give to-day is that we are really a people of great common sense, and common sense implies, I think, a frank recognition of facts, a spirit of give and take, and making the best of things. If it were my business to call to tonight I should give you: 'The Empire and British Common Sense.' (Applause.)"

A NEGRO "ADAM."

MYSTERIOUS REGION.

BRITISH OFFICER'S ADVENTURES.

After stirring adventures in the almost unknown territories of the Belgian Congo known locally as La Region Mystérieuse, Capt. J. E. T. Phillips, M.C., a young political officer, has arrived in London, bringing with him two young African chiefs.

Capt. Phillips's expedition in the interests of science was from Eastern to Western Equatorial Africa. Parts of this wild and desolate area have never before been visited by a white man. Capt. Phillips found a wide tract of land devastated by cannibals.

He described some of his adventures to a reporter laying particular stress on his affection for the two chiefs whom he has brought with him to London.

One is named Philippo Lwanga and is chief over some 15,000 people in the Tanganyika region; the other, called Benedikto Daki, is chief of 3,500 people near the Congo frontier. Benedikto saved Capt. Phillips's life in the German East African campaign.

The chiefs were lent to him by the Colonial Government for his expedition, and proved good and faithful friends and also excellent peace-makers among the savage tribes encountered.

FILES OF HUMAN SKULLS.

"My caravan party," said Capt. Phillips, "numbered 50. We were trekking across Africa for nearly seven months. In the mysterious region we came across many strange tribes, both hostile and friendly. In the march between Lake Kivu and the Lualaba River, the dwellers in the dark villages, of the equatorial forest, hearing the news by drum, came out in large numbers to see us pass. By one of the tribes, I was nicknamed 'the tall one who laughs.'"

"In one part of the area in the direction of Wardi we came across a large tract of land which had all the signs of being at one time densely populated. It had been ruthlessly laid waste and we came across piles of skulls picked clean, which was sure evidence of a cannibal raid."

"Later, when I was lying very ill in a mud hut in the great forest, our caravan was visited by blaggard-maddened savages (maddened by a drug made from hemp). Their teeth are sharpened for cannibalistic purposes. Only the fearlessness and devotion of the two chiefs enabled an escape to be made at night by breaking through the cordon they had drawn around us."

"In the mountains we came across a new type of gorilla different in many particulars from all the known species and probably more nearly akin to man."

"This type rarely comes to a lower altitude than 8,000 feet. It will attack a man on sight. It had with it an infant gorilla and its mother. I shot the male and the female and tried to bring the infant, but it died."

"I forwarded the skeleton of the male to the British Museum. Another discovery we made was of a new species of otter, also a pigmy elephant only 8ft. 2in. in height."

"At Luganzu we saw the footmarks in the rocks of what the natives believe to be the first man on earth. He is believed to have descended from the heavens and first set foot on earth at this spot."

The chiefs are greatly interested in London life. They have visited the Crystal Palace.

Visiting the Zoological Gardens, they asked at once for the lion and the elephant, agents of dread damage in their own country.

When the keeper invited them inside, they replied: "Perhaps you think we are ignorant. But we know them, and should very much like to see you do it."

They were frankly astonished when the keeper fed the elephants by hand, and then were willing to approach a little nearer. The bear was unfamiliar to them.

DEPORTED PRINCESS.

RETURNS TO LONDON BY AIR TO SEEK FORTUNE.

A woman who claims to be a Russian princess was last September deported from Great Britain following a conviction for failing to register. She has now secretly returned to London by aeroplane, and has again been arrested.

When brought before the Bow-street magistrate she said that she had returned to claim a fortune.

Her name is Florence Grigoreff, otherwise Teresa Tost, aged 64, a professor of music, and the charge against her was that of contravening a deportation order. The woman told the Court that she was the wife of Prince Feodore Grigorieff, a Ukrainian landowner, who served as an officer in the French army during the war.

A constable said that he saw her enter a bus in the Strand. He followed her to Westbourne-grove, and when she alighted, asked how she returned to the country, after deportation, and she replied, "By aeroplane." He took her to the police station.

Accused, in the witness-box, said that, before her marriage at a register office in Kensington, she lived in a convent at Brompton. Her professional name as a singer was Mme. Tost. She said she had inherited a fortune from her uncle, John Nathan Raphael, a banker. She produced a list of the stocks and shares which had come to her through her mother under his will. She added that she had not received any of her dividends, because, when the order of deportation was made against her, an embargo was put on her shares by the Public Trustee until such time as she should prove her nationality to his satisfaction.

After her six weeks' imprisonment at Holloway, the woman said she was allowed by the Home Secretary a fortnight in which to arrange for her departure. She then went to Paris, but, owing to the embargo on her property, found herself without means. Therefore she had to come back to London to get the embargo removed. Since she had been back to Britain she succeeded in that task.

She elected to be tried before a jury, and was committed for trial.

Mr. Abinger, who defended, applied for bail. He said he had a letter from a "very high personage" in the country offering to become surety for her. Bail was refused.

earth. He is believed to have descended from the heavens and first set foot on earth at this spot."

The chiefs are greatly interested in London life. They have visited the Crystal Palace.

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They were frankly astonished when the keeper fed the elephants by hand, and then were willing to approach a little nearer. The bear was unfamiliar to them.

DIAGNOSIS ERRORS.

80 PER CENT. WRONG.

DOCTORS' STORIES.

A revolutionary suggestion made by Professor David Drummond in his presidential speech to the British Medical Association has peculiar interest for those who know the origin of his plea for "universal post-mortems."

Accurate reports of the cause of death are now demanded by the Ministry of Health, and it has been publicly alleged that a wrong lesson is given in 80 per cent. of cases.

An eminent doctor to whom this assertion was shown said that a wrong cause for death is given in many more than 80 cases per 100. The president, who is a wise and tactful person, himself went so far in his speech as to confess that "diagnosis in many cases—very many, I am afraid—is only a matter of opinion. He quoted the verdict of a brother-doctor that "we shall never be any better until we are entitled to claim, with the knowledge that we shall not be denied, a post mortem examination."

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.
The gist of his speech is contained in the following passages: "It is perhaps unnecessary to insist on the enormous advantage it would be universal post-mortem examinations were, for all save those who never make them are prepared to admit their educational value, and I have little doubt that the opposition to a movement in this direction, begotten of prejudice in the public mind, would soon vanish were the incalculable service to the science of medicine made sufficiently clear."

Medicine has advanced in every direction, but the advance along certain diagnostic paths is not so rapid as we could wish and not nearly so rapid as it would be were post-mortem examinations more frequent, and I believe I am stating what is correct when I say that in private practice they are not even so frequent as they were in my earlier days.

"In the majority of our clinical hospitals the old restrictions still obtain and the study of pathology is still hampered as of old to the great disadvantage of the medical school and, if they but knew, to the public themselves."

MOTHERS REST EASY AT NIGHT

Who Keep Baby's Own Tablets in The House.

Every mother knows those nights of alarm and unrest when the baby, or one or other of the older children, wakes up feverish and unwell. The problem then is what can best be done until the doctor comes in the morning.

The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe, for the occasional use of these Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles and if sickness comes suddenly they help bring the little one through.

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolutely harmless remedy for simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, cramp and colds. They quickly allay the pains of teething, and bring natural soothing sleep from which the little one awakes rested and refreshed. They destroy worms. Guaranteed free from opiates and narcotics and to be positively harmless even to the youngest infant.

Obtain Baby's Own Tablets or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

CAREERS NOW OPEN THAT USED TO BE CLOSED.

Careers open to the modern "work-willing" woman are epitomised in a useful little sheet issued by the London Society for Women's Service, of which Miss Philippa Fawcett is president.

Steps necessary in the preparation of many careers which used to be closed to women are outlined, and opportunities when training is completed are suggested.

An up-to-the-minute occupation for women, it seems, is auctioneering and estate management. The University of London has recently arranged an external degree course in estate management, in co-operation with the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute. Training takes about three years, and tuition fees vary from 50 to 100 guineas.

A certificate course of training is offered by the Incorporated Society of Chiropractors and according to the information supplied to the London Society for Women's Service "there is a demand for intelligent, educated women for this profession."

Prospects for women in dental surgery are said to be very promising. Posts in municipal and public libraries are open to those who are taking a course in librarianship arranged by the University of London. A limited number of posts in private libraries and in the libraries of universities or learned societies are open to trained women.

Teaching and cooking, catering and household management are careers listed as offering sure employment to women.

"Let anyone institute an inquiry into the accuracy of death certificates as tested by post-mortem examinations in even the best of our clinical hospitals and he will have his eyes opened and his knowledge may lead him to draw a still more striking inference from the contemplation of the question of the accuracy of the returns throughout the country generally."

"Accuracy in diagnosis is of the first importance, but the search after truth in nearly every other direction as well is lax and indeterminate."

"Diagnosis of incipient disease, is the most difficult and most important problem the doctor has to face, but little attention has been given to this phase."

HARNESSING CHEMICALS.

A special exhibition of medical and surgical apparatus and materials was opened by the president in the morning. Among the most curious are those new radio-active solutions of metals which are a practical application of Sir William Crookes's curious discoveries. A drop of the silver solution called *Colloidal argentum* seen through a microscope is a really amazing spectacle. Brilliant dots of pure energy shoot perpetually to and fro within the drop of liquid without any cessation, suggesting a perpetual explosion of a golden or silver rain-firework. A score of different colloids are being tested for various maladies. These chemical and electrical miracles are, in short, being harnessed just as radium is, and may have even wider application.

WHAT'S YOURS?
WHY

CASCADE BEER

A FINE INVIGORATING DRINK.
BREWED IN THE EMPIRE.

Sole Distributors:

THE COLONIAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

Post Office Buildings,

HONGKONG.

Dubarry's Bath Salts, 12 assorted odours in box.
Liquid Powder,
Visitors' Soap (assorted).
Crema Malimar for softening hands.
Powderettes.
Perfumes.

Proprietary articles, Patent Medicines,
Druggists Sundries, Perfumes, etc.

Everything good and reliable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

'PHONE NO. 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

ANNOUNCEMENT!

On MONDAY, Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th.
WE ARE HOLDING A

FLANNEL SALE.

SPECIALY REDUCED PRICES FOR
"VIYELLA"

"CLYDELLA"

AZA

AND
ALL OUR FLANNEL STOCK.

STRIPES, PLAIN COLOURS,
CREAM, WHITE.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTHS.

POPE.—On August 19, 1921, at
Kuliang to Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
Pope, a son.

ORMISTON.—On August 28, 1921,
at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs.
F. R. Ormiston, a daughter.

LOGAN.—On August 27, 1921, at
Chester, England, the wife of
Lt.-Col. M. H. Logan, M.C., of a
son, who did not survive his
birth.

FRIEDMAN.—On August 31, 1921,
at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs.
S. Friedman, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES—ALLEN.—On August 31,
1921, at Shanghai, Harold,
second son of the late John
Holmes and Mrs. Beckton of
Bradford, England, to Mildred,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S.
Allen, Littlebourne, Kent.

WHALEY—ALLISON.—On August
29, 1921, at Shanghai,
Augustus Whaley of Allentown,
Pennsylvania, and Shanghai, to
Simla Violet Allison, daughter
of the late Dr. W. Harley of
London and Mrs. G. H. Parkes
of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

HAWKINS.—On August 30, 1921,
at Tsingtau, Vera Frances
Hawkins of dysentery, aged 9
years, 6 months and 25 days,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred
Hawkins, Shanghai.

STODDART.—On August 30, 1921,
at Shanghai, Frances, the beloved
wife of Joseph Stoddart.

VENNEWITZ.—On August 25, 1921,
at Leipzig, Annemarie, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Vennewitz,
aged 7 years.

BLAIR.—On August 28, 1921, at
Shanghai, Frederick Pierce Blair
(late Anderson-Meyer & Co.,
Ltd.), aged 46 years.

DAMSGAARD.—On August 29, 1921,
at Shanghai, Paul Alexis, aged
two years, son of Mr. and Mrs.
A. Damsgaard.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1921.

FUZZY WUZZY PASSES.

The news in the latest papers from home, that "the Mad Mullah" is dead. It is "on good authority," not only that he is fatally and finally dead, but that the corpse is undoubtedly "the" Mad Mullah, the authentic, the one and only of that ilk. He was, it may be remembered, a Somali sheikh or leader, very fanatical, and as full of fight as a cock robin in mating time. Probably Sir Rudyard Kipling will have written something about him; we do not remember. Lots of British soldiers can tell you more, if not from personal experience, from garrison hearsay. He has fought the British Empire off and on, chiefly on, for more than twenty years. That is why they called him the "Mad" Mullah. No doubt it does seem a mad thing to fight the British Empire for two decades. It takes two to make a quarrel, says a homely adage, and if we were not so reluctant to offend the chronic susceptibilities of the peculiarly patriotic, we might pause to consider the question whether all the madness was on one side. If the Mad Mullah fought the Empire all that time, it means that all that time the Empire was fighting the Mad Mullah. Now that he is dead, we may gain breath to ask why. The soil of Somaliland is not so rich as that of Mesopotamia. There are no oil springs, no gold, and no diamonds. It is believed to be largely composed of matter similar to that of our bathing beaches, but dustier. It was, it is occupied by gangs of brunet cutthroats who would none of them be welcome at a Peak tea party though some of them are classed as "friendly" and the others as hostile. The hostiles and the friendlies hacked,

each other considerably, for pasture, and whenever a "friendly" gang got the worst of it, it got the news to some of our own Mullahs who are professionally fond of a scrap (with its chances of expediting promotion) and they persuaded their friends to suggest to highly-placed acquaintances that there was a proper occasion for taking up what Sir Rudyard Kipling has so happily called the White Man's Burden. This happened over and over again, which is why there are probably old soldiers in the Colony to-day who could tell you more about it than we can. The Mad Mullah led his fanatics to the coast, and we started a punitive expedition which chased him inland a little way from the coast. We would "defeat" him, spend a lot of money, lose a lot of good men, and then in the spring, like primroses, pimperles, and Balkan troubles, he would come again. It would be going on yet but for aeroplanes, and the untimely decease we are now mourning. While we were busy with the Germans, the Mad Mullah enjoyed a "close season," in which he gave the coast "friendly" what-for, and ensconced himself on the coast line in "impregnable" stone forts. Poor Mad Mullah! When he built these forts he was thinking of the old game of advance, fire, and retreat, the really sporting kind of war. It did not occur to him to put his on them, and when the airmen came with bombs, those forts were the most rudely placed in the desert. It wasn't fair, and as these horrid new things buzzed over him like angry hornets, what time he helter-skeltered across the sand ridges toward the Abyssinian Border, it is understood that the Mad Mullah felt madder than ever. There was a yarn in the papers that his clothes were ignited by one of the bombs; but there was so much in the papers in those days that he didn't get all the limelight he used to. And now he has gone where all Mullahs go, whether they be mad by acclamation (as he was) or unofficially and unawares, as ours are. Whether this means that we can now safely paint Somaliland red on our maps, we dare not say, for he may have left a successor as devout as himself. In any case it will not matter much, except to the sportsmen who will miss the Mullah stalking. Punitive expeditions should now be cheaper, and more drastic, a couple of aeroplanes doing more than a regiment did before. Somaliland is a Protectorate, and we have a governor and £9,000 worth of officials there. We imported in 1919 (latest available statistics) £3 worth of goods, which, at present exchange, means fully twenty-four dollars worth. Without counting the Governor's salary, for if not there we should have to provide for him somewhere, we must have spent uncounted millions in the last twenty years on the Mad Mullah's country. It is sad to think that all that force, energy, that virile determination, that aggressive jety (or pious aggressiveness) is now represented by a shrivelling mummy under a mound of sand. His madness over and done with, the Mullah sleeps within the sands he knew and loved so well, those sands our imperialists coveted and got and may now more or less peacefully enjoy. After twenty years of such intimate acquaintance, we cannot let his death (on good authority) go unremarked. *Bene exult, Vita mortuorum in memoria vivorum est posita.*

EVEN SOLICITORS ARE HUMAN.

BOUGHT NEW CAR AND TOOK A CHANCE.

"I am the real culprit," Mr. Longirotto, solicitor, told Magistrate Lindsey this morning when the Indian driver of Car No. 353 attended to answer three summonses; (1) an unlicensed car (2) an unlicensed driver and (3) leaving the car unattended.

Mr. Longirotto explained that he had just bought a new car, it was delivered at 4.30 and that night he went to dinner in it to give it a trial. The licence for car and driver were taken out next day, in the ordinary course, and quite apart from the present prosecution. "We are horribly guilty," added Mr. Longirotto, "but I think under the circumstances you need not rub it in."

"As a solicitor, Mr. Longirotto," replied the magistrate, "you, of course, know the law better than other people and you should be very careful to see that everything is in order."

"We are all more or less human, even solicitors," rejoined Mr. Longirotto, "Most people would take a chance the very first day they bought a car."

As to the car being left unattended, Mr. Longirotto explained that they had assumed the presence of petrol in the tank. The supply was expended and the driver had gone to get some more. He put a Chinese in temporary charge but the man disappeared.

Fines of £5 on each summons were imposed.

SPECIAL CABLE.

CHOLERA.

SHANGHAI LADERS DYING OF IT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.
Two more foreigners have succumbed to cholera, namely, G. F. Powers of the firm of Butterfield and Swire and E. A. Broadrick of Jardine Matheson and Co. Both men were well known in China, especially Broadrick, who was for many years associated with the Yangtze-poo cotton mill.

SIDNEY SPALDING'S CHOICE.

TAKES TWO MONTHS.

Sidney Spalding, was this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with having in his possession a revolver and 48 rounds of ammunition, for which he has no permit.

Mr. C. H. Lyson, who appeared for the defence, said that he would plead guilty to a technical offence, and explain the circumstances for the Magistrate's consideration. There had been two burglaries at the defendant's house not so long ago when furniture, silver and jewellery were stolen. The revolver came into the defendant's possession the day before the police raided the house. He got it from a friend with a view to purchasing it. As he had not yet closed the deal, he did not declare possession of the revolver to the police. When the police visited the house, the defendant without any hesitation admitted that he had a revolver and some ammunition in his possession, and produced them.

Inspector Spear said that on July 27 last, a man named Stewart living with the defendant, reported to the police the theft from the house of two Winchester rifles. He had made inquiries, but could not find any mention of the rifles in the police records. Had they been licensed, they would certainly have been recorded. Since that time, the police have kept watch at the defendant's house. On August 27, two Chinese were seen coming out of the house. When they were questioned, they made a certain statement which they afterwards went back upon. The men's statement was to the effect that they had gone to the house to try and buy some ammunition. With that, the police raided the house. He was prepared to admit that the defendant had no hesitation in declaring possession of the revolver and ammunition when the police announced the object of their visit.

Mr. Lyson submitted that Inspector Spear's statement about the two Chinese could not be admitted as evidence. They had said that they were to the house to "try" and purchase ammunition. The point was whether or not they were successful. The defendant might have refused to have anything to do with them.

The Magistrate agreed, and suggested that the Chinese might have been lying for all they knew about that matter. But the defendant could not get away from the fact that he had an unlicensed revolver in his possession.

Mr. Lyson said that he did not have time to declare it.

The Magistrate thought that he had. The simplest thing for the defendant to do to be on the safe side was as soon as the revolver came into his possession to take it to the police, explain the circumstances and ask for instructions as to what to do.

Mr. Lyson submitted that the Westchesters mentioned by Inspector Spear had nothing to do with the case. The defendant had explained to the Inspector that the rifles were left in his house by a ship's officer. The defendant had produced a letter from this man advising him that a Mr. So-and-so would call for the rifles, but he never came.

The Magistrate agreed that it was not evidence, but held that the Inspector was entitled to mention the matter in the course of his case to show that there was suspicion to justify the raid.

Inspector Spear produced some loose ammunition of various calibre, which, he said, were also found in the house.

Mr. Lyson explained that they belonged to another friend of the defendant's who used to be in the Defence Corps. They were of such inappreciable quantity that the defendant thought it was not necessary to declare them.

The Magistrate suggested that the police thought that the defendant was not a fit and proper person to possess arms.

Inspector Spear agreed, and said that they took a serious view of the case.

Mr. Lyson: Pshaw! I hope your Worship will give some consideration to the circumstances as I have outlined, also the fact that the defendant had without hesitation admitted possession as soon as the police came.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$200.

Defendant: What is the alternative?

The Magistrate: Two months.

Defendant: I'll take the two months.

KNOTTY P. N. POINTS.

PROBING THE LAW.

A SUMMARY COURT PROBLEM.

If a moneylender transacts a debt outside his registered office, the law gives him no protection. Has he any legal remedy if a previous debt contracted at his office is cancelled in favour of another promissory note signed in other premises, no money passing? This question faced the Summary Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood in the Summary Court this morning when an Indian moneylender sued four Chinese represented by Mr. H. C. Macnamara for \$300 and interest.

Mr. Haywood, for the defence, explained that on August 12, 1920, the plaintiff lent four Chinese \$150 on a promissory note signed by two of them. The transaction took place at the plaintiff's registered address. In 1921 action was taken in the Summary Court against two of the men and judgment for \$177 obtained against one of them. This man failed to pay. He was arrested and taken to prison.

On July 15 plaintiff went to Mr. Haywood's office and told him that the other three Chinese were willing to sign a fresh note in satisfaction of the judgment and so release the man in jail. The second promissory note was typed out and signed in his office and the man in jail released. The amount due was \$242.96 but it was made out for \$300, because, added Mr. Haywood, "moneylenders always do that kind of thing." Usually, apart from the promissory note, there was a verbal agreement which the moneylender always honoured if he received square treatment, and in spite of warnings that they were very foolish to sign the note for \$300 and much against Mr. Haywood's advice, the three men signed.

Mr. Macnamara: I think it was a moneylending transaction.

The Judge: No money passed. Mr. Macnamara: No money actually passed but the effect was that the moneylender lent the man in prison enough money for him to secure his release.

Mr. Haywood: I should like to submit that this is not a moneylending transaction, inasmuch as all we did really was to take security. The whole of the loan was made at the registered address of the moneylender. It was there that the money was paid and the note signed. If the defendant can evade this judgment then this court is useless, which surely cannot be.

The Judge: I am inclined to agree with you Mr. Haywood.

Mr. Macnamara: I submit that this was a moneylending transaction and that the claim is void as the matter was not arranged at the registered address of the moneylender.

The Judge: That is the one point, whether or not this is a moneylending transaction.

Mr. Macnamara: The man is a moneylender.

The Judge: So far as I am concerned he is not a moneylender; he is a judgment creditor.

Mr. Macnamara: That is quite true.

The Judge: Then as a judgment creditor he has a right to get his debt satisfied under the judgment without any restriction by the Ordinance.

Mr. Macnamara: He was quite within his rights in putting this man in jail.

The Judge: Yes.

Mr. Macnamara: The defendant through his friends says in effect, "Lend me some more money and I will pay off the judgment and give you a new promissory note for \$300."

The Judge: I do not think that is really the effect of it. I think the effect is, "You will be released from jail on condition that you admit a certain continued indebtedness."

Mr. Macnamara: If the transaction had been carried out completely, plaintiff would have handed over enough money to the men to pay their debt to him in return for another promissory note. They would then have returned the money to him and received in exchange their first promissory note.

The Judge: If this note had been for \$242.96 without any statement of interest I would suggest it might be good, but it includes a further advance of \$50.

Mr. Macnamara: I do not agree with you, because in this case you have all the usual machinery of the moneylender's trade. Plaintiff is relying on that promissory note and is suing for the full amount.

The Judge: I think I have your point correctly. If this note had been for the exact amount of the judgment debt, but as this note involves a money profit and plaintiff claims the whole of that money profit, he must be assumed to have been conducting a money lending transaction.

Mr. Macnamara: That is my point.

The Judge: But that depends upon the amount of the debt being in excess of the judgment debt.

Mr. Macnamara: I may add that in addition there is interest on the \$300. What plaintiff did in effect was to lend money to pay the debt and then to make an extra profit.

The Judge: I think your case rests on the fact that he made a profit.

After further legal argument, Mr. Haywood said that he was willing to

STANDARD RENT.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE.

A case heard at the Summary Court yesterday afternoon proved to be the first application for revision of the standard rent under section 13 of the Rents Ordinance. The applicant was Leung Yin Shun, a merchant who owns 59 Jervois Street which is rented to the defendants, the Yin Tong firm of medicine dealers, for \$142.50 per month.

Evidence was given to show that the rent on the 1st January 1918, was \$142.50, exclusive of rates. The applicant became the owner of this and two other houses—Nos. 53 and 57—in Jervois Street on the 25th May this year. The tenants of the other houses had agreed to an increase of 30 per cent. Applicant was desirous of having the standard rent of the premises tenanted by defendants fixed at \$198.25, an increase of 30 per cent. over what they had been paying for the last three years, and which he regarded as quite reasonable.

The Judge commented on the fact that he had not much evidence to go upon in arriving at a decision. All that had been said was that two neighbours had consented to an increase of rent.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared to support the application, said that the defendant had offered an increase of 15 per cent.

His Honour thought the assessor's certificates of the assessment of the premises since 1918 might have been produced. He did not care to make a first decision under this section on the evidence before him. The defendants were not bound in any way by the action of their neighbours.

The Judge remarked later on that people who had raised their rents during the three years were now debarred from making further increases. It seemed to be the intention of the section that those people who had not raised their rent during that period should not suffer in consequence. During each of these three years a return of the rent paid was made to the Government assessors and those returns were available.

Mr. Lo did not see how the assessment returns would help. Many people, he said, had not raised their rents for years. A general assessment was made every ten years but for the intervening years the assessment was based on the return made by the landlord showing the amount of rent paid.

The Judge said he was not saying that anything the assessor might provide would be necessarily conclusive. At the present time he had no evidence upon which to act. He would like to see the assessor's certificates since 1918.

Mr. Lo thought the section had thrown upon his lordship a rather hopeless duty and suggested to Mr. E. C. Vaux, who represented the defendants that in order to reach a settlement they should split the difference and both agree to an increase of 20 per cent.

After discussion his Honour adjourned the case sine die to give the parties an opportunity of coming to an amicable arrangement. Mr. Lo undertook to produce the assessor's returns should the case come before the Court again.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Yesterday's matches at the V.R.C. in connection with the Hongkong Water Polo League, were confined to the four Service teams. The R.G.A. and the Wilts proved too strong for the "Tamar" and the "Foxglove" respectively, and scored easy victories. The Sailors played up sportingly as usual, but were out-generalled by their opponents.

The final scores were—
R.G.A. 10; "Tamar" 2.
Wilts 5; "Foxglove" 0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches are scheduled to be played off this evening—
5.15 p.m.—R.G.A. v. V.R.C.
5.45 p.m.—Lusitano v. "Tamar."

LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to Sept. 5.)

	Goals.
V.R.C.	P.W.D.L.F. A. Pts.
	5 5 0 0 54 3 10
U.A.C.	5 4 0 1 30 8 8
Lusitano	5 3 0 2 20 16 6
R.G.A.	5 3 0 2 34 12 6
"Tamar"	4 1 0 3 7 40 2
Wilts	4 1 0 3 9 23 2
"Foxglove"	6 0 0 6 3 55 0

drop the claim for the extra \$50 and sue for the amount of judgment. He believed there were some cases on the point.

The Judge: What would you like me to do, Mr. Haywood?

Mr. Haywood: I would like you to give judgment for the plaintiff. (Laughter.)

The Judge: There are two points. The first is whether the judgment divided the transaction into two parts; the second whether the fact that this note stated an amount in excess of the amount due rendered the matter a moneylending transaction.

His Honour reserved judgment, intimating that he wished to consult authorities on the points at issue.

TWO DAYS.

IN A TYPHOON.

SAILING SHIP'S ORDEAL.

PUMPS WORKING FOR 48 HOURS.

There was an unusual sight to be seen in the harbour yesterday afternoon when a full-rigged sailing ship alighted in gracefully and tied up to one of the bays. It was the "Thoon Kramom," a Danish ship of 580 tons, which, bound from Japan to Bangkok, was so severely knocked about by a typhoon that she had to put into Hongkong.

Leaving Moji with a cargo of 735 tons of coal on August 2, the "Thoon Kramom" ran into the tail of a typhoon a fortnight later and the vessel was so heavily buffeted by the rough seas that she sprung a leak. But she managed to carry on along her course until last Saturday when she was caught right in the centre of another typhoon. The crew had a pretty rough time, the master, Captain Jensen, told a China Mail interviewer this morning. "We had to keep the pumps going for 48 hours and the men were standing in water up to their arm pits with seas swirling right over them at times. The leak that we sprung in the first typhoon got bigger and we could only carry 3 of our 27 sails. On Sunday after we had got out of the typhoon we held a meeting, in accordance with the Danish shipping law, and it was decided then to put into Hongkong which lay 80 miles away. We got here yesterday afternoon. If we had struck another typhoon the ship might not have been able to stand it."

The "Thoon Kramom" which is owned by the Eastern Asiatic Company is a teakwood vessel and was built at Bangkok this year. She sailed from Siam towards the end of April on her first voyage to Japan and was returning to Bangkok when the typhoon struck her. She carries two European officers besides Captain Jensen and the crew of 21 is composed chiefly of Japanese and Malays. While the ship was out at sea a Japanese cook fell down the hold and was badly injured. Afterwards he was transferred to the s.s. "Shantung," which happened to be passing by and he reached Hongkong some days ago.

It is evident that the "Thoon Kramom" will have to go into dock for repairs and the agents, Messrs Manners and Backhouse, are communicating with the owners on the subject.

CROWN LAND SOLD.

EXCITING AUCTION SALE.

BIDDING RISES \$10,000.

At the offices of the P.W.D. yesterday afternoon, Mr. Parker Rees, Principal Land Surveyor, offered for sale by public auction, two pieces of Crown Land in North Point (Marine Lots Nos. 430 and 431 containing about 270,650 and 477,958 square feet, respectively, for a term of 75 years, at the annual rent of \$2,796 and \$4,938, respectively, with the option of renewal by a Crown Rent to be fixed by H.M.'s Surveyor, for a further term of 75 years. The upset price was \$149,730 for the two lots. There were many bidders present, and the bidding was both brisk and exciting, four Chinese competing keenly for the property. Starting by bids of \$50, a jump of \$500 was soon made, followed soon afterwards by one of \$1,000. Towards the close of the sale, the value of the property was increased by a bid of \$10,000. It was eventually sold for \$538,000.

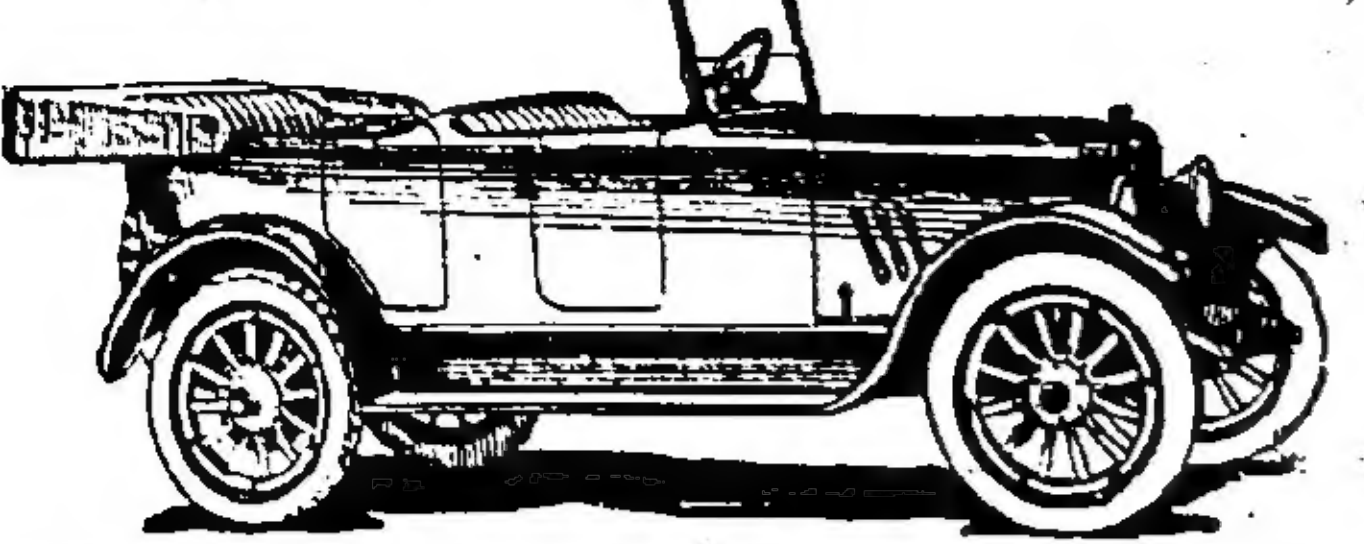
Five small lots of land on the new road at Mount Davis, were not very much in demand, and they were sold for a little over the upset price of \$15,390. One small lot in Shaikwan was put up for \$288.50, and fetched a few bids.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

COOLIE FATALLY INJURED ON PAVEMENT.

As the result of a motor accident in Connaught Road Central yesterday morning, a coolie died at the Government Civil Hospital this morning from compound fracture of the skull. The motor car, No. 493, was owned by Mr. R. Weusthoff, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation. On its way from Repulse Bay, to the bank, the car was about to pass a tram car, when a truck got in the way. The chauffeur swerved to the right and in doing so, backed the car into a tramway standard. He once more swerved the car, this time to the left, causing it to shoot sharply across the road, and drop into the pavement under the verandah of the On Lok Yuen Restaurant. The coolie who was walking on the pavement, which was two feet below the level of the road, was knocked over, hitting his head violently against the wall. He was unconscious when picked up and removed to the hospital, where little hope was entertained for his recovery. He died in the small hours of the morning. Mr. Weusthoff and his driver were unhurt, and the car sustained only very slight damage.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Economy of Water.

Injunctions to be sparing of water would not have vexed Robert Browning's father, at all events so far as drinking water is concerned, says a home paper. The poet used to describe his father's indignation when he once asked him for a glass of water. "Water, Robert!" he exclaimed. "It is right to employ it for washing purposes, and it is indispensable for navigable canals; but God never intended it for drinking." Bismarck held similar views. When close on eighty the Iron Chancellor was asked how he had managed to retain his health to such an advanced age. "I have always worn flannel next to the skin," he replied, "and I have never tasted water."

Quick-Change Burglar.

There is a quick-change burglar in London who breaks into suburban houses while the occupants are asleep and picks up odd money and valuables he may find lying about. He usually enters half a dozen houses in every road he visits. As soon as a door yields to his jimmy he makes a hurried survey of the downstairs rooms and scoops up anything that takes his fancy. Then he throws off his hat and coat, puts on a hat and coat that he finds on the hall stand, and walks unconcerned away to another house, where he makes a further change of dress. And so on in every house he enters. The object of these disguises is to make identification more difficult and to ward off police suspicion.

Pyjamas At Dinner.

Pyjamas as evening wear for men caused a gasp of surprise in Paris, at one of the smartest restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne. There were three men in silk pyjama suits of different hues, accompanied by three elegantly dressed women and a young colonel of a French colonial regiment, with his scarlet dress tunic aflame with decorations. The staid and bewhiskered *maitre d'hotel* did not know what to do. He evidently thought that it was scandalous, the more so as people rose from their tables and pushed forward to get a better view.

The presence of the colonel saved the situation. It did not seem possible to ask so distinguished an officer to leave the restaurant and the little party sat down. One of the pyjama wearers, who is well known, declared afterwards that, though pyjamas formed cool wear, he would never face such an ordeal a second time.

Rush For Divorce.

It is stated that when the last mail left London 3,000 divorce cases were before one judge there and the battalions of divorcees who paraded before their Honours passed through the Courts with almost the rapidity of a "march" past the saluting base. It would be interesting to have the view of the spirits of our great grandfathers upon these lightning proceedings. Divorce is quite a modern institution. It was not until 1801 that a woman in England succeeded in having her marriage so completely dissolved as to permit of her marrying again though a few of her wronged sisters had previously obtained decrees which were the equivalent of what are now known as "judicial separations." Up to 1857 what was regarded as a divorce could only be obtained in England by means of a special Act of Parliament, though the Ecclesiastical Courts were empowered to grant separations. In 170 years 132 Divorce Acts were enacted by the English Parliament, a number which now represents only a good morning's work by the London Courts.

\$1,000,000,000 In Luxuries.

Despite thrift campaigns Americans spent last fiscal year over \$1,000,000,000 in luxuries. The Treasury indicates that the theatres, including cinema houses, in the United States must have taken about \$200,000,000 at the box office. One hundred million pounds was paid for temperance drinks, \$45,000,000 for jewellery, \$15,000,000 for perfumes, cosmetics, and toilet soap. Club life in the big cities cost its enthusiasts over \$10,000,000, of which the Government secures in the club tax \$1,000,000. Just how much Americans spent in tobacco, motor-cars, and furs requires a lot of calculating, but in luxury tax alone smokers paid \$10,000,000 to the Government, motor-cars and accessories netted tax receipts of \$20,000,000, and furs yielded a tax of nearly \$3,000,000. It is believed that a great deal of luxury taxation is evaded, but the sum actually paid reveals Americans as the biggest spenders in the world—and these are dull times!

GENERAL ITEMS.

While bowling in a cricket match at Runcorn (Cheshire) Arthur Earlam, 17, was struck in the neck by a ball returned by the batsman and killed instantly.

Born a month after the Battle of Waterloo, Mr. Frederick William Stabbins, Lawrence-road, Worle, near Weston-super-Mare, has celebrated his 106th birthday. He has been bedridden for 5 years.

A Stockholm message says that the Russian Soviet has issued a decree abolishing the restrictions against the private ownership of capital. The decree gives every Soviet citizen the right to own "whatever money he likes."

Sleeping coaches with smoking-rooms for women will soon be introduced by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has designed a new car with a woman's dressing-room, containing among other innovations swinging mirrors and an electric heater for curling-irons.

The convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales totalled 95,763 last year, compared with 57,948 in 1919, showing a continuance of the reaction from the striking decreases during the war. Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands, and the eastern and western counties had the largest increases.

Wireless telegraphy has been put to a novel use in the mid-Atlantic. A member of the crew of a tramp ship died, and the captain had not a copy of the burial service. A Cunard liner wirelessed the service, and the burial was carried out as the operator on the tramp translated the message.

"While waiting for a train at Piccadilly-circus," writes a woman reader of a Home paper, "I noticed a man hurrying towards me and as he passed I felt him brush against me. Directly he had gone I found on my cream serge coat thick black patches of oil, which had also dripped on to the skirt."

Worried by flies, a horse attached to a hay-cart at Nolas (Cote-d'Or) bolted and collided with a number of beehives. The hives were overturned and the insects swarmed upon the animal, inflicting stings which caused its death two hours later. The horse's owner, who attempted to drive the bees away, was also stung.

"In affectionate memory of a brave man." Those words, attached to one of many lovely wreaths, held the spirit of the funeral of Mr. Harry Hawker, the famous airman, who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Hendon and was buried in the parish churchyard at Hook, near Surbiton (Surrey), where for many years he had lived.

"Good-bye, mother. I ran away from home to have my head cut off by the train," was the message found on the body of Albert Fodder, a boy of ten, of Swaffham, Norfolk, who was found decapitated on the railway. The coroner said he understood the boy had been reprimanded for some prank at school, and when he took his life he was of unsound mind.

A parrot's shrieks gave the alarm at a fire which destroyed Braishfield House, near Romsey, Hampshire, and Miss Heaton, the owner, and the housekeeper, were able to escape. Awakened early in the morning by the barking of dogs, Mr. Radford, of Washford Pyne, Devon, found that the house was on fire, and he and his wife only had time to escape in their night clothes.

Women pickets accompanied the rent collectors on their rounds at the Government estate at Wellhall garden village, Eltham, Kent, where the tenants have been on strike since last October against increase in rent. Most of the tenants refused to pay the increase demanded. Those who have paid the increase include 40 policemen.

One of the three women jurors engaged in the trial of 10 Irishmen at Manchester Assizes said to a reporter: "I consider it disgusting that a woman like myself, with a family of small children, should be refused permission to return home. We have been extremely well treated during the eight days that we have been trying this case, but there is something wrong in the law when it means that a mother is separated from her children."

HOUSES COLLAPSE.

THIRTY PEOPLE INSIDE.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES REPORTED.

The official report of yesterday's house collapse at West Point, gives the time of the occurrence as 11.56 a.m. The roofs of the houses collapsed suddenly without warning, and buried all the inmates, the majority of whom were rescued by the Fire Brigade and Sanitary Board coolies who promptly arrived on the scene. No. 313, Queen's Road West, was a three-storied house. The ground floor was occupied by the Ko Hung Kee carpenter shop and the other floors were used as dwellings. The adjoining house, No. 315, consisted of four storeys. The ground floor was occupied by the Chau Kin Fat money changer's shop, and first floor was used as a dwelling. The other two were occupied by the Chinese Seamen's Club.

There are at present at the Government Civil Hospital, five men, one woman and a girl from No. 313 and four men from No. 315. They are all more or less seriously injured. One man, aged 62 years, from No. 315, is in a bad way. Two men, one aged 64, and a woman, also two girls, (aged 8 and 9 years respectively) were treated at the hospital for small injuries and were discharged. All of these are from No. 313, excepting the 9-year old girl who is unable to say which house she was from. She has not yet been identified and is probably included in the "missing" list which totalled seven yesterday afternoon.

FIVE DEAD.

Up to 7 o'clock last night, the remains of two men and a woman, aged 70 years, were removed from the debris in No. 313, and taken to the public mortuary for identification. On instructions of the P.W.D., the work of removing the debris was suspended at 7 p.m., as the walls were caving in and a further collapse was thought probable. The work will be resumed as soon as shoring work has been complete. At the time the workers were called off, the remains of a woman were just visible under a pile of debris. They will probably be dug out to-day. With this body located, there is only one more to be accounted for, making the total of dead five. One man who was reported missing has since been found alive. He crawled to the verandah of the second floor of No. 313 as soon as the collapse took place, and climbed over to the verandah of No. 311, which was not affected by the collapse. The 9-year old girl is thought to belong to No. 315, where only one person was reported missing. From particulars a *China Mail* reporter has been able to gather since the collapse, it appears that the roof of No. 315 came down first, bringing down with it the party wall. This caused the collapse of the roof of No. 313. The weight of falling timber and masonry wrecked all the floors of the houses. Those who were near the verandahs and the front door of the houses at the time of the collapse, were able to escape, but 20 people fell to the ground floors with the debris. Some were pinned under heavy timber and were helpless until extricated by the rescuers. Several picked themselves up and escaped, with only slight injuries. Some, indeed, were so slightly hurt that they did not even go to the hospital. Although No. 315 collapsed first, it is remarkable that no death occurred in that house.

FOOLISH WOMEN.

When the Fire Brigade arrived under the supervision of Mr. Burlingham, D.S.P., and Station Officer Moss, two women were on the first floor verandah of No. 315, shouting for help. They were brought down by means of a long bamboo ladder. It appears that the women had left the house earlier in the morning, and when told of the collapse, had returned to collect some of their effects. How they gained the verandah was not explained. By 3.30 p.m., all the injured people had been extricated and taken to the hospital, excepting three who preferred private medical treatment. These were not seriously hurt.

Of the dead bodies recovered, one was that of a boy apprentice of the carpenter shop on the ground floor of No. 313. He was in a curious pose, with arms stretched out, as if he were running out of the building when he was caught by the falling debris. His body was not crushed, and death must have been due to suffocation. The other two bodies were found in a lying position. They were terribly mutilated. Embedded in the debris was the dead body of a woman in a sitting posture. The upper part of her body was exposed, but her legs were under some heavy rafters. She has not yet been extricated, as it seemed impossible to remove the rafters without causing a further collapse of the other walls which were swaying dangerously. Included among the dead is the proprietor of the carpenter shop.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Several miraculous escapes have been reported. A co-partner of the carpenter shop was engaged making up the accounts at the back of the premises when the collapse occurred. He was imprisoned for nearly four hours, and when dug out, was unconscious. He

LAST NIGHT'S EARTHQUAKES.

DID YOU FEEL THEM?

Our Observatory reports that last night Hongkong experienced a lot of earthquakes, two sets of faint tremors followed by one distinct tremor, two distinct quakes, another distinct tremor, more faint tremors, three distinct quakes, a small quake (amplitude 0.2) and three distinct quakes. The record stops at 9.42 on the 6th, or it would probably include more tremors. The first distinct quake began 40 seconds after 1.56 this morning, and lasted till 2 h. 1 m. 10 s., or 4 minutes and 30 seconds. The next one, with an amplitude of 2.7 m.m. began at 2.18 and lasted 55 seconds. There was a rest of over half an hour, and then a quake that lasted nearly two minutes. The second series of distinct quakes began just after 6.36, with a lull of nearly an hour. Four of the quakes were "felt"; the other were perceptible only on the seismograph. The Observatory cannot estimate the distance of the epicentre, because the large waves show no preliminary tremors; but of the shocks that were felt, the origin could not be many hundreds of miles distant.

UNSAFE HOUSE.

TENANTS ORDERED OUT.

The inmates of No. 225, Des Voeux Road West have been ordered by the P.W.D. to vacate the premises immediately, as the walls of the second floor are considered to be unsound, and the building is in danger of collapsing. Shorings have been put in.

Messrs Reiss and Co., have taken over from Messrs Brunner Mond and Co., (China) Ltd., the agency of Messrs Joseph Crossfield and Sons Ltd., for the supply of caustic soda, glycerine and other chemical products.

was restored at the hospital and is making good progress towards recovery. Two boy apprentices of the same shop were in the kitchen. They escaped into a narrow lane at the back by the back door. A cook was on the cockloft. He was buried, but extricated himself. He had only a few scratches.

Mr. Burlingham brought out a lark from the ground floor of No. 315. Although its cage was smashed, the bird was unhurt. A cat with two kittens in a basket were brought out, dusty but alive.

FIRE ENGINE'S ACCIDENT.

About 5 p.m., yesterday, an alarming accident occurred at the top of Pedder Street, in Queen's Road Central. A fire engine returning from the scene of the house collapse, turning into Queen's Road from Pedder Street, on its way back to the station, took too big a curve. The engine mounted a pile of earth from a trench dug by the Hongkong Electric Company at the side of the road at the foot of the hoarding round the site for the new A.P.C. offices. The engine came to grief in the trench, where Chinese workmen were engaged in laying new electric cables. One man was seriously injured and had to be taken to hospital. The engine was badly damaged, the front wheels being dislocated. Excepting for a shaking, the firemen on the engine were unhurt. The engine bumped into a telephone pole at the foot of Wyndham Street and rebounded into the trench. Luckily the driver had shut off power as soon as the engine mounted the obstruction, and the impact was not heavy, or the pole would have been knocked down and the telephone service interrupted. A large crowd gathered. It took two hours to extricate the engine and tow it back to the station.

WORLD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, September 9th at 9.15 p.m.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

in aid of the widow of the late

Lt Cpl. Way, Wiltshire Regiment.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR R. E. STURGE, K.C.M.G.,
H. E. LT.-GENERAL G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
COMMODORE W. BOWDEN-SMITH, C.B.E.

COL. WYNDHAM and

OFFICERS of the 2ND WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

Programme organised by Mr. J. Crow,

ALL LOCAL TALENT.

Band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment will attend.

Admission: \$2, \$1 & 60 cents.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL RE-OPENS and a BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, September 12th, at 5.15 p.m. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zetland Street and Lee House Street, (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending Students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 6, 1921.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CALERA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO and
LOS ANGELES.

THE Steamship

"WEST CALERA,"

having arrived from San Francisco & Los Angeles via ports on Sept. 6th, 1921. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 & 17, Kennedy Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Delivery Orders will be issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 12th Sept., 1921, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered on and after 14th September, 1921, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
Agents for U. S. S. B.
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Hongkong, September 6, 1921.

EAGLE BRAND
SILK SOCKS AND STOCKINGS



(Registered Trade Mark)

LU CHING KNITTING FACTORY,
2, Kuei Yin Fong, Hongkong.
Tel. 2044.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEES),

ON

MONDAY,

September 12, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at No. 3, Austin Ave, Kowloon.

Valuable Household Furniture, therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash on delivery.

On view Sunday.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 6, 1921.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS.

STIFF FANCY FRONTS.

STIFF PLAIN FRONTS.

PLEATED SILK FRONTS.

PLEATED PIQUE FRONTS.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PRICE \$8.50

BLACK DRESS TIES, \$1.75

WHITE DRESS TIES, 65 cts.

BLACK SILK SOCKS, \$3.25 to \$4.75

WHITE FRENCH BRACES, \$3.25

PURE IRISH LINEN HANKERCHIEFS.
HAND WOVEN, MADE FROM A SPECIALLY
PREPARED YARN.—

FROM \$16.50 to \$32.00 Per Dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME

INSTRUMENT

OF MUSIC.

ANDERSON'S
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

TRIALS SOLICITED BY

JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

8, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

MUMEYA & SANO

NORMAL ARTIFICIAL LIGHT STUDIO.

Studio reopened at 3840, Queen's Rd. C. (opposite Hongkong Theatre) photo taken Day and Night using 5,000 c.p. light. Film Printing and Developing undertaken. Special attention to Home portraits.

Telephone 254.



Berger
Paints
Colours Enamels Varnishes

PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND COLOURS.

BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 50 per cent. more surface, weight for weight, than the ordinary lead mixed Red Lead.

MATROIL—The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Distemper.

STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative.

BERGER'S VARNISH—OAK VARNISH, BLACK JAPAN, COPAL, ETC.

LEWIS BERGER & SONS, LIMITED.

FRANCIS OF APPLICATIONS—STOCKS CARRIED.

SOLE AGENTS—

W. E. LOKLEY & CO.

MR. BERGER MADE FINE COLOURS IN LONDON IN 1769.

Do you know

that 201 of the most eminent physicians of America petitioned Congress a few years ago to admit Tansan free of customs charges?

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD

8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 135.

SHIPPING.

COLD STORAGE.

A VITAL ECONOMIC FACTOR.

The cold storage industry, like several of our key industries, may be said to have been advantageously affected by the abnormal circumstances and conditions of the war period; inasmuch as we have realised that the science of food preservation has hitherto not received the attention it deserves. While in the United States for many years prior to 1914 the questions of refrigeration and food preservation were actively studied, as may be judged from the volume of the American technical literature on these subjects, we waited till the time when we were thrown back to a large extent on our own resources and were called upon to exercise every effort in the preservation of our essential food supplies. The fact has been recorded that although England possessed many cold stores there was not one capable of freezing meat until the time of about the climax of the war, when an existing cold storage warehouse was equipped with the necessary refrigeration plant in anticipation of an emergency necessitating the freezing of home killed meat to be sent to France for our troops in the event of our overseas supplies being cut off. Happily the circumstance did not arise.

The importance of the cold storage trade cannot be overestimated if we remember that most of our essential food supplies are imported and have to be carried thousands of miles and then stored before being distributed on our markets in perfectly fit condition. Commencing with the crude appliances afforded by the use of freezing mixtures, the first cargo of frozen meat arrived soundly from Australia about 40 years ago. With the development of economic processes of freezing the quantity of frozen produce carried overseas increased rapidly, so that we find that during last year the quantity of imported refrigerated meat produced amounted to 163 million cwt., having a value of about £76,000,000. In addition we have to add vast quantities of other food articles comprising fruit, fish, game and dairy produce, running into figures of the same order of magnitude.

As was observed above, the scientific handling of the numerous problems of cold storage has only recently been commenced. That such problems do exist as practical difficulties and not merely academic questions will be apparent to even the ordinary layman, if we recall the fact that imported frozen meat although it is perfectly fresh, does not, however, possess the same wholesome taste as home-killed meat. Here we are confronted by intricate biological and chemical problems bearing upon the processes of freezing and cold storage temperature. The answer to these and other cognate questions are being actively sought by the Food Investigation Board, which was established in 1918 by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Another fundamental subject that is receiving special study by the Board is the question of thermal insulation.

The maintenance of low temperature is rather a delicate operation, the cost of which depends upon the efficiency of the insulation. The money spent on the latter should be a first cost only if the best materials are employed and erected by expert contractors. Whatever the cost may be, it will be justified if a permanent insulation is erected requiring no renewal and thus representing but a small annual charge.

Several materials are known as good thermal insulators, such as hair felt, cork, slag-wool, charcoal, &c., all of which owe their power to their cellular structure; but from a practical standpoint the most valuable and efficient material is cork. In the past the practice has been to use loose material as a packing between the double walls of the refrigerated chamber. The packing of loose materials is both inefficient and unenduring, frequent renewals and repairs being necessary in the case of mobile structures, such as ships, road and rail vehicles and even in stationary buildings.

Cork is the only material which is at once one of the best heat insulators and possesses the great advantage of lightness in weight and adaptability to all constructional requirements. It can be simply rendered proof against vermin, rot and moisture. Evidence has been produced both in England and abroad that granulated cork, solidified into board form is the best material for cold storage insulation. Cork slabs come on the market in two forms—(1) Impregnated cork board made by binding the cork granules with pitch or bitumen. (2) A much superior article obtained by solidifying cork by means of the natural binding resins contained in the substance. The latter is the basic principle of the manufacturing process which is in operation at one of the largest cork works in the Kingdom.

This company, which is established in Canning Town, London, has inaugurated a new era in the thermal insulation industry in the country. All rule of thumb methods have been thrown overboard, and the business is conducted on sound scientific lines. Nothing has been spared to bring all plant and machinery thoroughly up to date. Every possible labour-saving device has been called into service. A healthy atmosphere is maintained for a staff of contented workmen. All these factors combined with a scheme of mass production result in the manufacture of the well-known "Titan" cork slabs and pine sections.

In the process of manufacture the cork is cleaned from all foreign matter and then completely sterilised and rendered rot-proof during the stage of solidification through the natural binding agency of the resins exuded by the cork during its progress through a carefully controlled hot air drying oven. In this way the maximum insulating value of cork is secured free from the disadvantages inherent in loose materials.

An important branch of insulators is the manufacture of a hard wearing, glossy facing composition—"Insulite"—for the cork insulation in situ. This material combined the properties of wood and stone in a remarkable degree; possessing considerable elasticity, low heat conductivity, and being unaffected by frost or moisture, brine or salt water. It is pre-eminently fireproof and rot and vermin proof, presents a white glossy appearance, washable with hot or cold water and even steam and wire brushes. It eliminates the use of white paints, and gives a cold store that touch of sanitation and cleanliness which is so much desired in the handling of food. This material is a most valuable adjunct to the insulation which renders a rigid, enduring structure. Insulators' products have been standardised by the National Physical Laboratory, and have been certified as possessing the maximum insulating coefficients consistent with their general valuable properties.

A very important department of insulators is its research laboratory under the direction of a chemist of high scientific standing. Here is conducted the scientific control of the works processes, and in addition special attention is paid to the numerous questions arising in connection with the requirements of clients. The problems dealt with include determination of the minimum insulation required for different refrigerating installations, also the study of the details of erection of insulation to combine the minimum of cost with maximum of efficiency and durability.

The interest of insulators in cold storage is not limited to the supply of insulation, but extends to the complete erection of the same. Whether the work be in a warehouse, or a ship or other mobile vehicle, no hard and fast rules are followed as to the plans of erection, but the requirements of each owner are carefully considered so that the smallest possible space and weight shall be occupied by the insulation. In the case of ships and other vehicles great attention is paid to the stress and strain exerted during motion, and every safeguard employed to avoid injury to the insulation. When dealing with buildings the insulation is, whenever possible, incorporated as a part of the structure in ceilings and partition walls, thereby eliminating considerable cost of brickwork and timber.

Thus have insulators evolved a system of insulation which has become famous in the cold storage trade for its permanency. The value of such a system cannot be exaggerated, considering the great saving in repairs and renewals it effects, be-

A SINGAPORE STORY.

CAPTAIN STRANDED.

ENDAVOUR TO REACH HONGKONG.

We are not "up against" the local Merchant Service Guild in the slightest degree, and we do not propose to sit in judgment upon any of its actions, says the *Strait Times*. We do know, however, that a man may fall under the disapproval of a trade union without breaking any of the ten commandments, and that if the union is strong enough it can deprive him of the power to earn a living at the business in which he has spent his life. A mariner who, we understand, holds a Captain's certificate, was a founder member of the Guild, but he has fallen out with it, and has been struck off the list. As a result no one dare appoint him as a ship's officer—no member of the Guild will consent to sail with an expelled member. So Mr. — is stranded, and as he has nothing to do with planting, the unemployed funds can give him no help. He has a passport to Hongkong, and he states that he is certain of employment if he can get there, but he has no money, and the passage will cost him about \$60. If sympathisers will raise that amount we will see that it is spent on the purchase of a ticket. There is sure to be another side to this story.

Who would have thought that the insignificant palm leaf fan selling at from three to ten cents apiece, would yield such a handsome income to the district of Sun Wai as \$500,000 a year! exclaims the *Canton Times*. According to investigation, the district of Sun Wai where palm leaf fans are manufactured, exports more than half a million dollars worth of these fans annually, affording employment to more than 20,000 women and children.

sides avoiding the consequent delay in the loading and unloading of perishable cargoes.

The temperature of a cargo in a refrigerated ship's hold may have to be reduced to 20 deg. to 30 deg. Fah. To maintain this atmosphere while the temperature of the exterior may reach 110 deg. Fah. for a journey of thousands of miles calls for really efficient and faultless insulation. Upon the same vital factor depends the successful conveyance of the cargo to its destination in wholesome condition to be eventually sold to the millions of consumers at a price which will be governed by the stern law of supply and demand.

"INDO MARU" OUT OF DOCK.

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED.

Early on the morning of August 27, the "Indo Maru" left the King's Dock, Keppel Harbour, after undergoing thorough repairs to extensive damage caused by a collision with the "Yokohama Maru" off Tohor Point shortly after midnight on July 17. The "Yokohama Maru" had to be thoroughly overhauled at Keppel Harbour before resuming her voyage after being repaired in every respect to the entire satisfaction of Lloyd's representative and "All classification, and that of her owners, the "Indo Maru," some six weeks ago, took her place. Night and day the Singapore Harbour Board have had their staff constantly working on her and the expedition with which the repairs of a considerable magnitude were effected can be gauged to some extent when it is mentioned that the vessel was cut through the fore'sle head, upper deck, main deck, collision bulkhead, and the chain locker bulkhead to the keel which necessitated cutting out the shell plates on one side of the ship from the stem to aft of No. 1 hatch, a matter of about 60 feet. Besides this there was much internal work to be done. The repairs effected constitute another creditable record for the Harbour Board in general and for their Keppel Harbour staff in particular.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn case of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW CLASS ROOMS.

Yesterday evening H.E. the Governor (Sir E. E. Stubbs K.C.M.G.) formally opened the new class rooms that have been added to St. Joseph's College. Accompanying the Governor were Lady Stubbs and H.E.'s private secretary, Mr. Eric Rice and amongst others present were—Bishop Pozzoni, the Rev. Father Robert, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Polyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, the Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. A. King), Prof. Middleton Smith, the Inspector of English Schools (Mr. E. Rahles), Mr. and Mrs. G. de F. Martin, Mrs. Perkins and Mr. W. Jackson.

The visitors first assembled in the existing buildings where Bro. Marcial, the head of the teaching staff opened the proceedings.

Brother Marcial extended a hearty welcome to the visitors, whose presence, he said, was evidence of the interest they took in the important work of popular education. St. Joseph's College had passed through a crisis which, he hoped, would be only a step on its path of further progress. The work needed the sympathy and practical help of the public and they were thankful to His Excellency, as representing the Government for the substantial grant to the building fund, and to the donors who had so generously contributed.

He might add that the building was not yet closed, as the bills were not all paid, and they would be glad to receive further contributions. Bro. Marcial mentioned that the College still needed a recreation and assembly hall, and a laboratory for elementary science. A difficult question was that of staffing. The University and the business men of the Colony expected that boys sent to them would be well prepared for their work. The Brothers gave themselves voluntarily to this work of education and did not look for big salaries, but, unless the salaries of teachers were on an adequate scale, capable men would not, generally speaking, be attracted to the profession and education would suffer. He was confident that the Government and the public would appreciate this fact and help the College substantially. The foundation was being laid there of work on which a great deal of the success of the Colony depended. Brother Marcial then requested His Excellency to declare the new building open.

The company then adjourned to the playground where, at the entrance to the new building, the Governor was presented with a silver key. H.E. the Governor said: "It is always a pleasure to come to St. Joseph's and see the school and the boys, and, in that way, to show my recognition of the excellent work which has been done by the school and by the Christian Brothers here and elsewhere. It is a special pleasure to come here opening this magnificent building, the result of which, I am sure, will be to improve it to its possibilities—the standard of education given by St. Joseph's College, and, in any case, to make the life of the educationalists more pleasant than it has been in the rather cramped quarters of the old German Club. I have been presented with a beautiful symbol with which I propose shortly to open the door of the new building. It is very fitting that on an occasion like this the symbol should be a key—a key to a new building represents the key to new learning and the future, both of Hongkong and of China, because the importance of education here is not only local. We have to remember that education in Hongkong is reflected in the education of China and that the foundations being laid now in Hongkong are bound to form the complete structure in the education of China in future years.

It is impossible to exaggerate, therefore, the importance and value of the work done by such persons as the directors and officers of St. Joseph's College, and similar institutions, and I only emphasise and endorse what Brother Marcial has said as to the desirability of the community, who profit by the training of the old boys, coming to the assistance of St. Joseph's and enable them to carry on and extend the admirable work they have done in the past. I can assure you that the Government is entirely in sympathy with St. Joseph's: but how far that sympathy can be converted into solid cash is a matter on which I should, at the present moment, hesitate to express an opinion. We have recognised the considerable grant to the new building and I rather from the Director of Education that the capitation grants, paid recently, have been considerably in excess of those in the past. I hope we may be able to do even more in the future than in the past though, as you are aware, the Government has many claims on such income as it possesses, and its endeavours to increase that income have not always met with the favour of the general public. I have much pleasure in declaring this new building open and wish all success in the future.

The visitors then inspected the building and were entertained to refreshment before departure.

GARDENING NOTES.

The following notes were written for the Hongkong Horticultural Society, by Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department.

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. The following vegetable and flower seeds should be sown in pans under shelter in readiness for putting out in beds or in pots:

Vegetables—Celery, Lettuce, Tomato, Marrow.
Flowers—Chinese Balsam, Giant Sunflower, French Marigold, African Marigold, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Tansy.

The greatest care should be taken to keep ants and mice from the seed pans. The former may be easily avoided by placing the seed pan on a flower pot which stands in a pan of water; the latter by placing a sheet of glass over the seed pan.

Seeds of any kind sown in pans should be watered for the first time by placing the pan in a shallow bank or vessel of water; at the same time care should be taken to see that the water does not flow over the edge of the pan.

The following seeds may be sown in beds in open ground—

Vegetables—Radish, Chinese Cabbage, Spinach, Beetroot, Carrot, English Cabbage, Kohi Rabi, Cauliflower.

To prevent the seeds being eaten by ants an edging of thin boarding, well tarred, should be placed round each bed.

A very light layer of straw laid on each bed after seeds are sown will save the young seedlings from being burnt up by the mid-day sun.

The following cuttings may be taken and put in pans well-drained containing half sand and one quarter each of black and leaf soil. All should be sheltered from heavy rain and hot sun—Heliotrope, Eranthis, Salvia, and Marigolds.

Bulbs of Lilium longiflorum may be planted out in beds or potted. Geraniums should be repotted but still kept in shelter in wet weather. Important: All seeds should be kept in airtight tins and a small quantity of pepper put in each tin and well shaken up among the seeds, this will prevent the destruction of seeds by minute insects which often arrive in the seed packets.

Spores of Adiantum (Maiden-hair Fern) may now be sown in pots by the simple method of taking a leaf bearing ripe spores and laying it back downward on the soil, the top layer of soil should be sterilised by baking it until black and a small sheet of glass should be placed over the top of each pot. Do not water the pot until 10 days after seeds have been sown.

Corms of Freesia may now be potted. Plant out young Calery and Tomatoes when former are about 3 inches and the latter about 6 inches in height.

Pianos in Paris are to be taxed, after all, at the rate of 30frs. (normal) by £1 4s. for an upright and 60frs. for a grand piano.

"It seems incredible," said the Willesden magistrate when a mother-in-law told him that she had not spoken to her daughter's husband for two years, although she lived in the same house with him.

Joseph's: but how far that sympathy can be converted into solid cash is a matter on which I should, at the present moment, hesitate to express an opinion. We have recognised the considerable grant to the new building and I rather from the Director of Education that the capitation grants, paid recently, have been considerably in excess of those in the past. I hope we may be able to do even more in the future than in the past though, as you are aware, the Government has many claims on such income as it possesses, and its endeavours to increase that income have not always met with the favour of the general public. I have much pleasure in declaring this new building open and wish all success in the future.

The visitors then inspected the building and were entertained to refreshment before departure.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand \$1.45 per lb.
"Dairy Maid" 1.35 "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar 1.00 "
Picnic (own make)50 a Jar.
Conlommier (own make)40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets \$.80 per lb.
Haddocks70 "
Kippers60 "
Red Herrings30 "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL DISPLAY

AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

OF

English Manufactured

Enamel Ware

Aluminium Ware

FOR

COOKING & HOUSEHOLD USE.

CALL AND INSPECT.

NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TERMS CASH. NO ACCOUNTS OPENED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PLOT.

LAW COURT REVELATIONS.

American baseball enthusiasts have known for years that players are bought and sold by rival managers in the open market, and contract to play for New York or Chicago in a way which would not be possible in English county cricket, yet they were not prepared for the revelations now being made in a Chicago court of law that the famous White Sox team conspired to "throw" the world's championship series in 1919 to the Cincinnati for \$20,000. Bill Burns, the famous player, who turned State evidence on a promise of immunity from prosecution, gave a dramatic account of the alleged conspiracy and he was again the principal witness. Burns seemed very nervous, and spoke in a low voice. With the Court's permission he took off his coat because of the extreme heat, and most people present followed his example. Burns mentioned Arnold Rothstein (of New York), Abe Attor (a former boxer), Billy Maharg (of Philadelphia), David Zeisler (of Des Moines) and himself as engineers of the plot and described fully how matches were to be played and lost in "made to order" contests. White Sox were to lose five games, receiving for distribution amongst the players \$4,000 after each match. "Bets were cut," said Burns, "to cover all requirements."

Governor Chen Chung-ming has issued orders that the wireless at Wuchow be completed at once. Construction work on the station has therefore been resumed. Governor Chen also expects to have more wireless stations erected in different cities in Kwangtung. The places will include Shihing, Yungkong and Kichow.

One case of plague, Chinese, was reported during the 48 hours ended yesterday. Last week four fatal cases of influenza, one fatal case of cholera, and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever, all Chinese, were reported, also one case of diphtheria, Danish, and another of enteric fever, Indian.

Philadelphian, David Zeisler (of Des Moines) and himself as engineers of the plot and described fully how matches were to be played and lost in "made to order" contests. White Sox were to lose five games, receiving for distribution amongst the players \$4,000 after each match. "Bets were cut," said Burns, "to cover all requirements."

BRINGING UP FATHER.

